

Improvements Relating to the Lining of Pipelines and
Passageways

This invention relates to the lining of pipelines and passageways, using linings which have now become known as "cured in place" linings, which comprise tubular structures comprising or including at least one layer of resin absorbent material which is impregnated with a curable synthetic resin. The tubular structure while impregnated with resin and whilst the resin is uncured, is shaped to the surface which it is to line and held in that position by fluid pressure. Curing of the resin then takes place, or is caused to take place, so that the tubular structure will form a rigid layer which remains in place on the surface by virtue of its own rigidity and/or by virtue of bonding to the surface, but in any event an effective lining is provided.

Cured in place systems have been used very successfully for many years for the lining of underground pipelines and passageways, in particular sewer pipes, and examples of cured in place lining systems are disclosed in US Patents 4,009,063 and 4,064,211.

In these prior patents, it is envisaged that long lengths of main sewer lines will be lined, but in any main sewer line there are what are known as lateral connections which are the side or branch pipes which lead from the sewer to for example domestic consumption points. When a lining is applied along a main sewer as described in said US patents, the tubular structure will cover the lateral connections and these subsequently have to be reopened by the cutting away of coupons of the rigid lining in register with the lateral connections.

It is also been proposed to apply lining tubes in the said

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3

of a resin absorbent material which in use is impregnated with curable synthetic resin.

By providing this assembly, which is in effect a "tailored" unit to be urged into close contact in the region of the lateral/main pipe connection, a simple and effective means is provided for addressing the difficulty of forming a seal in the region of a lateral/main pipe connection.

To interconnect the extension tubular structure and a main pipe tubular structure, the main pipe tubular structure may be initially fabricated and provided with an aperture therein. The extension tubular structure may be provided at one end with a collar and the extension tubular structure is fed through the said aperture in the main pipe tubular structure so that the collar lies to the inside of the main pipe tubular structure. The said collar may be a rigid plastics material collar, or it may be a collar of resin absorbent materials similar to that of the extension tubular structure.

Additionally, it is preferred that there be provided a tailored inflation assembly for the purposes of inflating the main pipe tubular structure and the extension tubular structure simultaneously. The inflation assembly may be made of a robust inflatable material such as a reinforced silicone rubber bag which is defined to have a main inflation portion which will lie inside the main line tubular structure in use, and an inflatable arm portion which lies inside the extension tubular structure in use.

To assemble the bag assembly and the cured in place lining unit, the inflation assembly is deflated and the arm is pushed inwardly of the main bag so as to be inverted therein. The main bag in this condition is positioned inside the main

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tubular structure which by this time will have been impregnated with a curable resin, and the main bag and arm are inflated so that the arm everts through the extension tubular structure. The inflation assembly is then deflated again, and the arm is again inverted into the inside of the main bag, but this time the extension tubular structure is also inverted inside the inflatable arm. In this condition, the combined assembly and the lining carried thereby are introduced into the appropriate pipeline or passageway, with the inverted arm and extension tubular structure in register with the lateral pipe and then the bag assembly is reinflated which causes the main tubular structure to be inflated against the main pipe on opposite sides of the lateral, and the extension tubular structure to be everted into the lateral and against the lateral surface. This condition is maintained whilst the resin is caused or allowed to cure. When curing has been completed, and the lining assumes a rigid condition, the bag is again deflated and simply removed from the now remaining in place lining.

It is preferred that the resin should be of the ambient cure type which means that it will cure with the passage of time, which may be quite short, a matter of an hour or two, so that no external curing initiation means is required. It is of course possible to use resins which require cure initiation such as heat cure resins, light cure, ultrasonic and so on, but when other than ambient cure resin is utilised, extra means must be provided on site for initiating the cure which increases the cost of the process.

The inflation bag assembly may be designed to permit the flow of liquid along the main pipeline or passageway whilst the bag is inflated. To this end the inflation bag may be provided with a central core tube through which liquid can pass. The advantage of this is that when the bag is inflated

5

inside the main pipe, the liquid which normally flows through the pipe, for example sewage, can continue to flow through the inflated bag assembly and there will be no requirement therefore to divert the flow whilst the operation is taking place.

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawings, wherein:-

Fig. 1 shows a sectional elevation an underground sewer pipe with a lateral pipe connected thereto, and equipment for applying a lining in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 shows the arrangement of Fig. 1 with the lining in position;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view in cross sectional elevation showing the positioning of the lining when inflated as in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing the lining when deflated as in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the lining assembly when in the Fig. 3 condition;

Fig. 6 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the method of assembly of the lining; and

Fig. 7 is a cross sectional view showing the lining in position in the pipeline or passageway.

Referring to the drawings, in Fig. 1 an underground main sewer pipe 10 is illustrated, and it is joined by a lateral

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In this example the resin which is used is an ambient cure resin, and the condition shown in Fig. 2 is held until curing of the resin takes place. When curing has been completed

7

sufficiently, the assembly 20 is deflated or more particularly an inflation bag thereof is deflated, and the bag can then simply be pulled clear of the rigid lining which is left in place.

Figs. 3 and 4 show the arrangement in more particular detail to facilitate understanding.

Referring to Fig. 3, the cured in place liner comprises a main pipe tubular structure 22 which comprises at least one layer of resin absorbent material impregnated with the curable synthetic resin, and an extension cured in place tubular structure 24 which lies on the lateral pipe 12. Extension tubular structure 24 is provided with an inner end collar 26 which is also impregnated with resin and which abuts the inner surface of the tubular structure 22 and may be connected thereto, so that the tubular portion 24 projects through an aperture 27 in the main tubular structure 22. The length of the extension 24 is selected depending upon the length of the lateral pipe 12 to be lined, but the main function of this lining assembly is to line the region (13) of the connection between the lateral pipe and the main pipe.

Inside the lining is an inflation bag 28 formed of suitable inflation material such as reinforced silicone rubber, and the bag has an arm 30 extending therefrom which performs the inflation of the extension tube 24 as will be understood.

At the ends of the main portion of the bag which inflates the main tubular structure 22, it has openings which are clamped around an infeed sleeve 32 in the case of the left-hand end, and a blocking plug 34 in the case of the right-hand end.

The sleeve 32 is utilised for the injection of air under pressure as indicated by arrows 35 whereby the bag 28 may be

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8

inflated to the condition shown.

Fig. 4 shows the arrangement wherein the bag and the lining applied thereto are in the deflated condition in which the assembly can be moved into position as shown in Fig. 1.

The extension tubular structure 24 is inverted along with the arm 30 of the bag so as to lie inwardly of the tubular structure 22. When the arrangement shown in Fig. 4 is inflated by introducing for example air under pressure, the assembly inflates to the condition shown in Fig. 3 and is held in this condition until curing is completed.

When the impregnated assembly 22, 24, 26 is transported along the main sewer pipe 10 it may be contained in a protective sleeve of plastics film or the like which is superficial and renders trapped between the cured assembly and the pipe walls.

Figs. 5 and 6 show slightly more detail concerning the assembly of the lining and the bag.

As shown in Figs. 6, the main tubular structure 22 provided with the aperture 27 is arranged to have the extension 24 arranged so that collar 26 of extension 24 is located the structure 22 so that the extension tube 24 projects through the aperture 27 as shown in Fig. 6.

Next, the bag 28 is introduced into the inside of the liner and is inflated as shown in Fig. 5 so that the arm 30 in being inflated lies inside the extension tube 24. The bag 28 is now deflated, and the arm 30 is inverted to the position shown in Fig. 4 (and also in Fig. 6) and at the same time the extension tube 24 is also inverted with the arm 30 so that the Fig. 4 (and Fig. 6) condition is reached and the assembly

The lining according to the embodiment is particularly useful for application to the region of where a lateral meets a main

